

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6188

廿八百零六年八月廿一號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1877.

四月廿一號

九月廿七號

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING

NOTICES OF FIRMS

ARRIVALS
September 25, CHINAMAN, Built ship, 1,884
Shrewsbury, Cardiff 3rd June, Coal
WILSON & CO.

September 25, SINDH, French str., 1,903
Nomedien, Shanghai 23rd Sept., Mails
and General—MESSAGERS MARITIME.

September 26, TAIWAN, British str., 408 M.
Young, Foochow 21st September, Amoy
24th, and Swatow 25th, General—
LAIRAIK & CO.

September 26, TIDE, French str., 1,026, de
Girard, Yokohama 21st Sept., Mails and
General—MESSAGERS MARITIME.

September 26, YANGTSE, British str., 782
E. Schulte, Shanghai 23rd Sept., Gen-
eral—SIEMSEN & CO.

September 26, HOWSON, Chinese str., 793
Lemon, Canton 25th September, Gen-
eral—C. M. S. N. CO.

September 26, THON KRAMON, Shaw, bark,
474, O. W. Vorraat, Newchow 19th
September, BETTS, SINGAPORE & CO.

September 26, TURNO-SINO, Chinese gun-
boat from Canton.

September 26, HUMBOON, Grc. bark, 830,
A. F. Stoll, Newchow 7th September,
Beams—ED. SCHILLER & CO.

September 26, SOPHIE, German bark, 210,
H. Binge, Keelung 22nd Sept., Coals—
D. LAIRAIK & CO.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
S.E.R.T., 25th September, 1877.

Hongkong, Chinese steamer for Shanghai
Rotterdam, Dutch bark, for Cape St. James
Narrows, British steamer, for East Coast
Antedote, British bark, for Newchow
Maid Marry, British bark, for Nagasaki

DEPARTURES

September 26, YANGTSE, British steamer,
for Canton.

September 26, TWILIGHT, British ship, for
Singapore.

September 26, NINGPO, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

September 26, GLENFRINN, British bark, for
Newchow.

September 26, GLANGANGHAN, Brit. bark,
for Newchow.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED
For TURE, str. from Yokohama—

For Hongkong—Major Hislop, Messrs.
Thompson, Cutty, Acock, and Chinnow. For
Marseilles—Messrs. G. Nelson and Tamphu.

For ST. JOHN, str. from Shanghai.

For Hongkong—Mr. Ayala and 1 Chinese.
For Singapore—Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Christie,
Mr. Williams, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Christie,
Mr. F. C. Dittmer, Mr. and Mrs. Jordin,
Mr. and Mrs. Knopf, Mrs. Peters, Messrs. Cot-
ton, Williamson, Clarkson and Head and servant,
For Tukum, str. from East Coast.

Messrs. Nelson, Head, Ebel, and Dr. E.
Perera, 7 European, deck, and 20 Chinese.

Per YANGTSE, str. from Shanghai—
2 European, deck, and 58 Chinese.

TO DEPART

Per HONGKONG, str. for Shanghai—
60 Chinese.

Per NEWCHOW, str. for East Coast—
3 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

REPORTS

The French steamship Suisse reports left
Shanghai on 23rd September, and had fresh
N.E. winds throughout.

The German str. Sophie reports left Kee-
lung on 23rd September, and had strong Nor-
therly winds.

The German bark Humber reports left New-
chow 24th September, and had strong N.E.
and Easterly winds and all the passage.

The French steamship Tiber reports left Yo-
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N.E. winds the most of the passage.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the creation of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

BIRTH.—On the 26th instant the wife of HENRY REINSTEIN, Woodstock, was born a son. [1402]

DEATH.—At Hockliffe, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 2 a.m., of nervous fever, Mrs. EMILIE ROSE. [1463]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1877.

The memorials from officials which appear from time to time in the *Peking Gazette* throw a good deal of light both upon the customs and the laws of the Central Kingdom. Sometimes revelations are made which are unusual on account of their utter absurdity, and occasionally there are exposures of baseness and the miscarriage of justice which are simply shocking to civilized readers. A memorial from the Governor of Anhwei in the *Gazette* of the 25th ultimo is worthy of notice for two or three reasons. It will doubtless be remembered that some time ago—probably more than twelve months— one of the Censors presented a memorial to the Throne in which he clearly demonstrated the wrongs suffered by appellants in the Chinese Courts, how "the law's delay" was so great that an appeal to Peking would bring ruin upon the unhappy man who ventured to disrupt any official decision. The memorial above referred to serves to indicate more clearly how those who appeal against the decisions of the mandarins are apt to fare. A man named Chao Tsung-wu had the temerity to appeal to Peking in respect of some alleged wrong suffered under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Anhwei. As usual, in almost all such cases, the matter was referred back from Peking to the Governor of Anhwei, who is thus enabled practically to re-affirm his decision. But he has done more than this, for now reports, as the result of further investigations, that the appellants are old conspirators, and that his action in lodging his complaint at Peking was a device to frustrate the ends of justice." Accordingly, says the memorialist, the appellants' allegations having been disproved, "he is sentenced to suffer death under the statute which provides this penalty in the case of all, whether principals or accessories, who are guilty of the crime of inciting to rebellion." But even this is not sufficient punishment; the vengeful law follows the wretched man's relations. "By the same statute," proceeds the memorialist, "it is provided that the wives and daughters of all such criminals shall be given as slaves to the officers or men of one or other of the provincial Manchu garrisons." Such a decision as this is certainly calculated to discourage appellants, and should convince them of the hopelessness of obtaining justice from Peking if denied to them in their own province. The memorial also shows very plainly that slavery is recognized by law in China, and that the relations of persons found guilty of treason are liable to lose their liberty. The assignment of such slaves to the Manchu soldiers is one of the privileges which the conquerors retain to themselves, and serves to indicate (what is really the fact) that some few distinctions still exist between the two races. The clause of the statute which consigns the offender's female relations to slavery would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and the Chinese Government would act wisely not only in eliminating it altogether, but in abolishing slavery throughout the Empire.

Robbers are always rife in China during hard times. The ranks of the professional thieves are then largely recruited by men who would work if they could get anything to do, but who, failing that, are determined not to starve if food can be obtained by any means. Crime of this character is chronic in many provinces, notably in Kwangtung, and we now learn that numerous daring robberies have been committed in the capital recently. It is a common thing, it appears, for thieves to deck themselves in official hats, and thus impose on the unware. In this guise they boldly stop travellers on the plea that they are suspected of smuggling, open their baggage, and carry off whatever seems worth appropriation. In the neighbourhood of Peking, a fellow who is well mounted, and has an extensive following, has, it is said, adopted a blue button, and with this he imposes on many unsuspecting dupes. He is rather fastidious, however, and will not condescend to commit a petty theft. It is only when he sees a number of thefts, it is then when he is the last witness, who told him that the complainant called him a fool.

ASSAULT.—Mr. JACKSON seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said that concluded the business.

Mr. JACKSON.—Gentlemen, we have great reason to be satisfied with the report presented to us and I have pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and management generally. The Society is one of the oldest and most respectable in China, and will always be a credit to its members.

The meeting was carried by acclamation.

The meeting then terminated.

POLICE COURT.

September 24th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

He Awa, a long cookie, summoned Mr. Andrew Clark, the third officer of the British steamship *Gælic* for assaulting and beating him on the 25th instant.

The complainant, said his master sent goods to him, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Simcock. On the instant he went aboard the *Gælic*, taking delivery of salt fish. The defendant was wearing the discharge of the cargo in the hold. The bars were marked F.S.W. and two of the bars were sent up without these marks, and he called out to the cookies not to send such up, but only those belonging to his cargo. The defendant replied, "What said he?" and called him a fool and then took him to the forecastle.

Long Shu Chin, the steward, called by the defendant as a witness, said he knew nothing.

The defendant said it was the last witness who told him that the complainant called him a fool.

Flindell's WITNESS.

John Flindell, a lawer, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for acting as a gambling watchman.

The prisoner has been in gaol three times before for acting in that capacity.

The M. M. steamer *Aoy*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The agent of the company also informs us that the homeward steamer is about to touch at Saigon as hitherto.

We are informed that an official telegram has been received announcing the arrival of the Japanese rebels at Kao-ching-ha and the death of the ring-leader of the insurrection. Saigo's name is not mentioned, but it is most probable that he fell with the other leaders.

The N. C. *Lucky* says that private information has been received in Shanghai to the effect that the rebels in Japan were completely hummed in near Kao-ching-ha—walled and fenced in and surrounded by over thirty thousand Imperialists. It is said that no mercy is to be shown them, owing to atrocities they perpetrated on women and children, and re-expelling the Japanese. The despatch also states that Ismail Pasha was missing and took out the glasses. The man who was to be sent to the port of the *Lucky* was arrested by the Chinese.

Before the Hon. C. May, obtained goods by false pretences.

Chin Aching, a coolie, was charged by Mr. John Schofield, Finsbury, with entering his shop with another man in the pretence of buying a revolver valued at \$3, and stealing a pair of opera glasses. The prisoner, it appears, stood behind the other man, who was engaged in the shop, and when he had taken him into a close case where a pair of glasses was missing and took out the glasses.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

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It appears the prisoner went to the first complaint and charged 50 pence, asserting that they were for his master, a captain in the 18th Regiment. The complainant's partner, Apoy, put them up in a basket and all three went to the hawker with the pigeons. Only the first witness, with the prisoner, were allowed in the brackets. The pigeons were put on the staircase, and the prisoner alleged his box containing his license had been stolen in Victoria Harbour, and he produced a duplicate. It turned out that the junk was not a fishing junk, as stated, but was a trading junk, carrying salt to Hongkong. The prisoner said he carried salt fish, but did not catch fish. He was sold \$5.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court, yesterday John Shuster, Inspector of Customs, charged the Hon. C. May, with being a member of the 18th Regiment. The complainant is a member of the junk *Red Hop* with a branch of harbour regulations. The prisoner alleged that his box containing his license had been stolen in Victoria Harbour, and he produced a duplicate. It turned out that the junk was not a fishing junk, as stated, but was a trading junk, carrying salt to Hongkong. The prisoner said he carried salt fish, but did not catch fish. He was sold \$5.

At the trial of the Blockade Question, affairs have assumed a very serious aspect recently, since the 1st instant all merchandise and provisions, including cattle, hitherto exempted from duty, are subject to heavy taxation at the Cap-surem port of Canton. The Chinese have imposed a tax of 100 taels on each ton of salt.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

There were 3,200 French officers killed or wounded on account of wounds in the war with Germany seven years ago.

The number of subalterns in Militia regiments is to be increased. Instead of allowing one each per company and two supernumeraries per regiment, there will in future be three to each two batteries or companies.

The *Corriere d'Amico* states that the Generalissimo has been expected shortly at Berlin to present himself to the 1st Brandenburg Regiment of Ulans, of which he has been appointed colonel by the Emperor of Germany.

Verdy Fau heard from Rome, on excellent authority, that the formation of a fortified camp in the immediate vicinity of the capital is to be proceeded with at once, in order to guard the city against the possibility of capture by a coup d'etat.

It has been found necessary to extend the period of study fixed under the scheme of the Royal Artillery who are undergoing the advanced class course. The term originally determined upon was eighteen months, a period now increased to two years.

Admiral G. G. M. and William Ross, has just died in one of the Lawrence Sheriff's almshouses, Rugby. Deseased was eighty-five years of age, and had been a private in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. He was with his regiment throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo received severe wounds.

What can be more ludicrous than a review of Austro-Hungarian troops? asked the *Whitstable Review*. As the Austrians are now in command of the fortifications of the Vatican, it is evident that the Pope, who has had the command of the Papal forces, has given orders that the subject should never be mentioned. In his presence, he refused, because they also contain political detail, it would not be convenient to publish, and has ordered the documents to be put away among the secret archives of the Vatican.

It is well known that Cardinal Antonaelli, considered that some of his followers had had over many women to make use of some as political agents and as the means of carrying on correspondence with both Italian and foreign stations, with whom the Vatican was supposed to have no relations whatever, and who from the Vatican no Cabinet could be formed. Some of these documents were held in position.

While it is generally affirmed that the mother of the Countess Lamberti was English, a report is current in diplomatic circles that she was a Belgian.

Although this case has only now come before the public, steps were taken in the matter immediately after the Cardinal's death, and since that time it is difficult to understand why the Pope, who is the head of the Church, did not interfere, and, however, as to whether the Countess Lamberti is the daughter of the Cardinal or not—upon that point there has been no question—but as to how far efforts should be made to hush the scandal up. Upon the one hand, the Cardinal's enemies, and he had many, have sought to exonerate the mother by detailing the good, regular, and upright character of the other, less exalted, members of the family who brought their influence to bear, but in vain, upon the Antonaelli family to induce them to compromise their mother and avoid a public trial. It is stated that the Counts Antonaelli went to the Pope and told him, "Hollies, they were ready to do his will, but not to submit to what they considered to be an attempt at extortion. It is said that Cardinal Simonis is greatly annoyed at this, and did all in his power to prevent it."

The Countess Lamberti's lawyers, in order to prove that she was desirous of avoiding publicity, and prepared to acknowledge the family of the Cardinal's wife, provided her claims were fairly considered, have published the following letter, written by her to the Counts of Novara last, three weeks after the Cardinal's death—

November 29th, 1876.—
Signor Count Antonaelli.—The regard due to the venerable memory of the late Cardinal Antonaelli, my father, restrains me from the performance of any act which might throw an unflattering shadow upon him; but at the same time my duty as a mother, and my desire to vindicate the memory of my child, induces me to do this. I have no other reason than to appeal to your conscience and feelings of delicacy, for you certainly cannot forget how much you owe to the memory of my poor father. That I have rights capable of being maintained before the courts of law, together with all the proofs to prove the law admits regarding my child, I will not deny. I have no right to demand of you an audience of undoubted authority, but I should consider myself failing in my duty, if I did not exhaust every means of avoiding the publicity and scandal which the solemnity of a trial would certainly produce.

It is for this reason that I permit myself to assure you of my Lordships, being unwilling to assume in the face of the number of persons who hold my services dear, the grave responsibility which must fall upon his heirs if they close their ears to my private appeal I make.—I avail, therefore, to be informed with whom I must treat for, as I hope the amicable settlement of a question of so exceptional a character. Refuse that a refusal to come now to an understanding may result in remorseful consequences.—Expressing the sense of my obligations.

Yours, November 29th, 1876.—
Lamberti MARCONI LAMBERTINI.

This letter was registered at the notary's, and a copy sent to each of the brothers.

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A transport corps is to be organised for service at the Cape of Good Hope, and it is understood that Captain De Vos, of the Army Service Corps, will be immediately sent out, with seventy men, to take command of the corps, and to superintend its formation. The Adm. Defence Committee, which has been sitting at Simla, is reported by a contemporary to have come to the following conclusions, which are estimated to cost £100,000—Ras Tarashay, Ras Morah, and Flint Island are to be fortified, with an armament of three 38-ton guns behind shields, and four ten-inch guns, the rest of armament being made of gun boats already on the spot. The corps is to consist of 1,000 men, necessary for any work on Port Island at present.

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THE ANTONELLI WILT CASE.

The late Augustine, of *The Times* writes, under date August 20th, as follows:

A short time after Cardinal Antonaelli's death it was reported that the Vatican, in view of the contents of his will, had given the documents concerning his estate to the Papal Curia, and that the Pope, who had the power to do this, had done so.

The *Corriere d'Amico* states that the Curia, however, is expected shortly at Berlin to present himself to the 1st Brandenburg Regiment of Ulans, of which he has been appointed colonel by the Emperor of Germany.

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EXTRACTS.

BABY COLLINS.

His heart is like his face.

When only happy infants sing.

Of innocence and grace.

And with sun and moon and star.

To him are bright and clear.

And God's good Angels are not far.

But always very near.

O you! heads whose knee of night

He took the soft caress.

And whisper, kneeling, robed in white,

"Lord Jesus, 'eap and blesse!"

O won! whose love his charme engagé.

(As in the Father's charge.)

To all that heart's unshamed page.

What will you strive to win?

J. R. Barroon.

A LITTLE NIGHT.

(At August, 1877.)

"In the Strangers' Gallery two persons remained throughout the entire debate—that is to say, from early on Tuesday evening to the afternoon of yesterday." Daily Paper.

Twenty-six hours we sat on a couch.

Twenty-six hours we sat;

We saw'd a bit, and we ached a bit;

But we didn't care for that.

Moh went out and men came back;

And said things wise and clever;

Some went to bed and got up again;

But we sat on for ever.

Two were we—ay, only two;

But with care enough for six;

We asked for the state—we got the seats.

And to things that we get we sticks.

—July.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

The commercial traveller has a good reputation.

He is generally liked for his good company and his ready wit. He pays flying visits as it were, hither and thither. His visit so ends, but he is always re-welcomed.

A hard, busy life, full of change, of vicissitudes of fortune, running over a "journey" with the speed almost of an express train—a man who must be like Paul, "all things to all men," who must not be too hard with one customer nor too easy with another—who must suit his time to each customer, and yet please all—who must obtain his orders, and his accounts pleasantly, as though he were concurring a favour, and yet must satisfy the hungry lodgers in the "office" at the city.

The few brief weeks of his home enjoyment, and perseverance, gathering orders, after day by day, materially helping the building up of gigantic trading firms. Few of our largest city houses will begrudge the just tribute due to the efforts of the commercial traveller in the growth of their business; indeed, many of the heads of the largest firms began their commercial prosperity in this way.

Still although some may rise from the position, the greater number fall as long and hard battle with life, by reason of the many changes in the business relationships and the great risks of accidents and illness.

—Worshipers and Drapers Journal.

THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

Hungary, it is well known, though ruled by the Emperor of Austria, is a separate kingdom, with an ancient constitution and independent jurisdiction. The Emperor is crowned at Pesth as King of Hungary, and when that ceremony takes place he takes his stand on a mound of earth gathered from all parts of the kingdom, and therefore, riding round the hill, he points the sword of St. Stephen to the four points of the compass in token of his determination to defend Hungary from all assaults. For a long time the Austrian court laboured hard, to deprive Hungary of its ancient privileges, and compel it to become an ordinary part of the empire. How gallantly the Hungarians resisted this policy is matter of history. It may be doubted, however, whether this resistance would have come to much but for the battle of Sadowa. It appeared at that time to Count Beust and other advisers of the Emperor that in order to preserve the empire it was necessary to make concessions which the Hungarians demanded. Since that time the old claims of the kingdom have been implemented, and matters have gone on comparatively smoothly. Perhaps in some things the patriotic spirit is carried too far. One of the points for which the Hungarians contended was the use of their native language in schools, courts of law and similar places. The German had been so much patronised that the Hungarian was in danger of being elbowed out. Since the recent changes the tables have been so completely turned that the danger is now on the side of the German. It may be doubted whether it is wise to shun the German, when its literature is so much richer than the Hungarian; but after all, to a true nation its "mother tongue" must be very dear—Sunday Magazine.

DASHING EXPLOIT OF ENGLISH CAVALRY.

The most dashing feat performed during the campaign in Flanders in 1794 was the action of Villiers-en-Couche.

The French had intercepted the Emperor of Germany on his way from Brussels to join the army.

A force of cavalry, of which the van was composed of 136 officers and men of the 15th and 120th of the Leopold Hussars (Austrian), was sent out to drive off the French. The latter were found in force near Villiers-en-Couche.

The supports missed their way, and General Otto notwithstanding that he had only 300 men opposed to 10,000 of the enemy, determined the attack at all hazards in order to save the Emperor.

The 15th were ordered to attack in front, and the Leopold Hussars to turn the left flank.

A strong body of skirmishers attempted in vain to check the advance.

Onward swept our men. The French cavalry now wheeled outward and broke, unmasking a line of infantry and guns. Unappalled the 15th dashed at the line and rode through it. They then sprang at a large square composed of six battalions and dispersed it. The French cavalry, who had tried to rally in rear of the infantry, saw the 15th swooping down on them and fled in wild confusion.

The Leopold Hussars also nobly performed their part, and the foe was pursued till the guns from Bouchemain and the appearance of a force from that city caused the victors first to halt and then retire.

On their return they were—

intercepted by some rallied French infantry, but these were again ridden through, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and cannon; and, the supports having arrived, the audacious band got clear off.

The result of the fight was 1,200 of the enemy killed and wounded, and three guns captured, and the safety of the Emperor. The 15th lost out of 180 men engaged, 17 men and 39 horses killed, 1 officer bayoneted through the body, 12 men and 18 horses wounded. Of the eight officers present one was wounded, and five had horses all wounded under them.

For this exploit all the eight officers among whom were Sir Robert Wilson, received from the Emperor a gold medal, and afterwards were created Knights of the Order of Maria Theresa. The words "Villiers-en-Couche" are borne on the appointments of this regiment. —The Gentleman's Magazine.

IRISH LEGENDS.

About the year 1670 there was a fine young fellow living at a place called Querin in the County Clare. He was brave and strong and rich, for he had his own land and his own house, and not one to lord it over him. He was called the "Kern of Querin." And many a time he would go out alone to shoot the wild fowl at night along the lonely strand, and sometimes cross over northward to the broad east strand, about two miles away, to find the wild geese.

One cold frosty November eve he was watching for them, crouched down behind the ruins of an old hut, when a loud splashing noise attracted his attention. "It is the wild geese," he thought, and raising his gun waited in deathlike silence the approach of his victims.

But presently he saw a dark mass moving along the edge of the strand. "And he knew there were no wild geese near him. So he watched and waited till the black mass came closer, and then he distinctly perceived four stout men carrying a bier on their shoulders, on which lay a corpse covered with a white cloth. "For a moment they laid it down, apparently to rest themselves, and the Kern instantly fired; on which the four men ran away shrieking, and the corpse was left alone on the bier. Kern of Querin immediately sprang to the place, and lifting the cloth from the face of the corpse, beheld by the freezing starlight the form of a beautiful young girl, apparently not dead but in a deep sleep.

Gently he passed his hand over her face and roused her up. Then she opened her eyes and looked around with wild wonder but spoke never a word, though he tried to soothe and encourage her. Then, thinking it was dangerous for them to remain in that place, he raised her from her bier, and taking her to the ground, and the young man who seemed to be the king among them all, led her down, followed by the whole company. At the end of the stairs they came upon a large hall, all bright and beautiful, and the table was covered with everything good to eat, wine was poured out in golden cups for them to drink. When she sat down all pressed her to eat the food and to drink the wine; and as she was weary after the dancing, she took the golden cup in her hand, handed it to her, and raised it to her lips to drink. Just then a man passed close to her, and whispered:

"Eat no food, and drink no wine, or you will never reach your home again." So she laid down the cup, and refused to drink. On they were angry, and a great noise arose, and a fierce, dark man stood up, and danced till the moon and the stars went down, but she seemed like one floating in the air, and she forgot everything in the world except the dancing, and the sweet low music, and her beautiful partner.

At last the dancing ceased, and her partner thanked her, and invited her to supper with the company. Then she saw an opening in the ground, and a flight of steps, and the young man who seemed to be the king among them all, led her down, followed by the whole company. At the end of the stairs they came upon a large hall, all bright and beautiful, and the table was covered with everything good to eat, wine was poured out in golden cups for them to drink. When she sat down all pressed her to eat the food and to drink the wine; and as she was weary after the dancing, she took the golden cup in her hand, handed it to her, and raised it to her lips to drink. Just then a man passed close to her, and whispered:

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"You are safe for this time."

And a second voice answered:

"Whatever we go I hope both luck will till you reach home, and no one can harm you." And he gave her a branch of a plant.

"Yes," said a third, "that night we arrived on a rich prize, the fair daughter of O'Connor, but that clown, the Kern of Querin, broke our spell and took her from us. Yet little pleasure had he had of his bride, for she has neither eaten nor drunk since we came up to her."

"Where shall we go to-night to carry off a bride?"

And a second voice answered:

"Whatever we go I hope both luck will till you reach home, and no one can harm you." And he gave her a branch of a plant.

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